

THE CAPE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

AND THE CAPE COUNTY HERALD.

Every Friday by

THE CAPE GIRARDEAU PUBLISHING COMPANY.

APPLICATION FOR ENTRY AS SECOND CLASS MATTER AT THE POST OFFICE AT CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., PENDING.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

CAPE COUNTY OFFICERS.

Representative: C. C. Oliver, Neffes Landing.
 Sheriff: W. W. Sullivan, Cape Girardeau.
 County Clerk: Fred Goyert, Jackson.
 Judge: E. D. Hays, Jackson.
 Assessor: H. E. Hoffmaster, Jackson.
 Treasurer: G. F. Seimore, Jackson.
 Surveyor: J. Henry Caruthers, Cape Girardeau.
 Collector: J. F. Caldwell, Jackson.
 Probate: J. H. C. Ketterer, Jackson.
 Assessor: L. M. Bean, Jackson.
 Coroner: W. A. Bowers, Oak Ridge.
 Constable: E. R. Schuen, Fortonville.
 Public Administrator: M. E. Shotton, Cape Girardeau.
 Auctioneer: R. G. Bunney, Cape Girardeau.
 Clerk of Circuit Court: T. J. Judon, Cape Girardeau.
 Recording Judge: M. L. Haupt, Cape Girardeau.
 First District County Court: William Paer, Jackson.
 Second District County Court: G. H. Barks, Whitewater.
 Third District County Court: Dennis Scoville, Cape Girardeau.
 Fourth District County Court: J. T. McDonald, Cape Girardeau.
 Fifth District County Court: C. M. McWilliams, Jackson.
 Sixth District County Court: Frank Kelly, Cape Girardeau.
 Official Newspaper: The Missouri Cash Book, Jackson.

COUNTY AND FEDERAL COURTS.

Circuit—First Monday in January and May, and fourth Monday in August.
 County—First Monday in February, May, August and November.
 Probate—Second Monday in May, August and November.
 Common Pleas—Fourth Monday in February, May July and November.
 Federal—Second Monday in April and October.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR COUNTY CLERK

FRED GOYERT

Fred Goyert, Jackson, Mo., makes announcement as a candidate for County Clerk of Cape Girardeau County subject to the decision of the Republican voters at the primary election to be held on August 4th, 1914.

FOR ASSOCIATE COUNTY JUDGE.

G. JACOB KELLER

We are authorized to announce Mr. G. Jacob Keller as candidate for the office of Associate County Judge, Second District, subject to the action of the Republican voters at the primary election to be held August 4, 1914.

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

J. HENRY CARUTHERS

We are authorized to announce Mr. J. Henry Caruthers as candidate for the office of Prosecuting Attorney for Cape Girardeau County, subject to the action of the Republican voters at the primary election to be held August 4, 1914.

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

J. H. DORRIS

We are authorized to announce J. H. Dorris as candidate for the office of Prosecuting Attorney for Cape Girardeau County, subject to the action of the Republican voters at the primary election to be held August 4, 1914.

A Brooklyn man claims to have discovered "the fruit of toil." He says his earnings go toward making his wife a "peach."

A Memorial to Benjamin Franklin is to be created in what is probably the most interesting old church in England, viz., St. Bartholomew the Great, in Smithfield. Franklin worked as a printer in this church, part of which was then devoted to secular uses.

Did you notice that vicious looking club, Officer Kaine kept the excited public in order with Thursday afternoon, at the corner of Main and Third, as our visitors came to town? One blow from that would almost certainly have caused pain to even a June bug. Notice how traffic heeded his signals?

MISSOURI LEADS IN PEONYS.

Missouri leads in so many things—this state has not only the largest and best managed farms in the United States but it also can truly boast of the greatest and most beautiful peony farm in the world, located near Sarcoxie, Missouri.

The farmer and his family who cultivate a desire for all that is beautiful and comfortable are doing much to dispel worry and trouble. And it is worry and trouble that kills. Flowers, lawns, pictures, books, magazines, easy chairs, hammocks—these all favor longevity and make you happier while you do live and cause your children to be contented with farm life the most independent and happy life on earth.

PESTS AND PESSIMISTS PROSPER?

In spite of the fact that pests and pessimists seemingly prosper in many sections of Missouri at this moment, yet the general crop conditions do indicate real prosperity—dependent, of course, on plenty of rain. Already goodly portions of the state has been blessed with helpful showers. The Missouri farmer who understands actual conditions and state-wide crop prospects will have much to be thankful for in spite of the army worm, the Hessian fly and the chinch-bug.

ENCOURAGES RAILWAY INVENTION.

U. S. Consul Treadwell of Bristol, England writes in an interesting way of an undertaking by the Great Western Railway to investigate and patent inventions which relate to mechanical contrivances likely to be useful on railways and suggested by any of the employees. This will doubtless operate as an encouragement to their force of men, but it does not in any way prevent such men from offering their inventions elsewhere. However, it provides for assistance to such men in case they do not find themselves in position to take out patents for railway inventions that may prove of great value. It is reported that other railway companies, appreciating the merits of the scheme, have similar projects under consideration.

FURNISHING FARM HELP.

Jewell Mayes, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, reports

statewide co-operation in the matter of getting the man wanting a job into communication with the farmer needing help.

Farm advisers, agricultural club officers, secretaries of commercial clubs, station agents, merchants and farmers are invited to file requests—send requests for help or application for jobs. Address the Secretary at Columbia or the Labor Commissioner at Jefferson City.

Letters are coming in to the agricultural department from families in the cities who are already influenced by this new movement to return to their first love, the country, and they are now seeking employment on farms.

Missouri will need many thousands for harvesting the great crops of wheat, oats, rye hay of the several kinds, following with the midsummer plowing, the filling of silos, and the gathering of what promises to be the greatest corn crop that imperial Missouri ever produced.

SULPHUR ADVISED FOR POWDERY SCAB.

On account of the possibility of infection with powdery scab, the department is now recommending all potato growers to treat their seed potatoes with sulphur. This is made expedient by the fact that infected seed potatoes have been shipped out of Maine, where powdery scab now exists. Recent tests justify the department's scientists in recommending a thorough dusting with flowers of sulphur after the potatoes have been cut as a precaution against the disease, but the treatment is by no means intended to take the place of formaldehyde as a general disinfectant. The department advises the use of both formaldehyde and sulphur.

Before cutting the potatoes should be soaked for two hours in a solution of 1 pint of formaldehyde to 30 gallons of water. They should then be allowed to dry quickly either in the open or while spread out on a clean floor. This is known to be effective against common scab and black leg, and should therefore be employed in all cases. Whether it is equally effective against powdery scab is doubtful, and for this reason the use of sulphur is strongly advised in addition. The potatoes should be cut first and then dusted thoroughly with flowers of sulphur. A general use of this treatment is advised for Maine.

SAVE EGG LOSSES DURING HOT WEATHER.

By H. L. Kempster.

Statistics show that during the summer months from one-fourth to over one-half the eggs produced in Missouri are a total or partial loss.

Heat is directly or indirectly responsible for a loss to Missouri farmers of two and one-half million dollars worth of eggs annually. Heat causes germ growth, embryo and mould development, increases evaporation and causes eggs to become bad in a very short time. April eggs are high in quality because of the lower temperature which prevails at that time.

According to studies made at the Missouri College of Agriculture, nearly all of the loss in eggs due to heat can be avoided by the ordinary conveniences that the average farm provides. If farmers would take the same care of eggs that they do of butter before and during the time it is taken to market, there would be practically no loss from heat. Any temperature above 70 degrees is too warm. Even under the best of conditions eggs should be taken to market at least once each week.

Eggs should be collected daily and should be cooled as quickly as possible. A sweet, fresh basement which is cool or a cyclone cellar makes a satisfactory place to store eggs. They may also be kept cool by placing them in a bucket lowered into a well. Avoid storing them in musty basements and keep them away from flies.

If these directions are followed and eggs are carefully protected from heat while being taken to market, the value of Missouri's egg crop may be increased two and one-half million dollars during the next four months.

MOULDS FATAL TO POULTRY.

By H. L. Kempster.

Mouldy litter in poultry houses and mouldy feed are the cause of a large number of deaths among poultry and particularly among chicks. These moulds taken into the body of the fowl cause a disease known as Aspergillosis. The disease is as fatal as the name sounds. Our scientists have neglected to find a shorter name for the disease, but among poultrymen chicks affected with the trouble are commonly spoken of as "lungers." Many times the disease is mistaken for white diarrhoea. The Missouri College of Agriculture, in its investigation of poultry diseases, notes the following characteristic symptoms: The chick stands around in a drowsy manner and shows little desire to eat. The wings hang down, the breath is rapid and a white diarrhoea is present.

An affected chick will be found to have soft, yellow growths from the size of a pin head to that of a pea, mainly in the lungs, but sometimes in the intestines and mesentery. These growths, clogging the air passages of the lungs, are directly responsible for the death of affected birds.

In mature fowls there are two forms of the disease. The mucous membrane lining the air-sacs and tubes may be covered with a membranous formation which is soft and yellowish and has an offensive odor, or the post mortem will reveal white or yellowish nodules imbedded in the tissues of the lungs.

Early symptoms are that the bird is inactive, sleepy and if forced to run, will fall from exhaustion, breathing is rapid, appetite is diminished and more or less catarrh is present.

There is no cure for the trouble, but since it is caused by eating mouldy feed or by being permitted access to mouldy litter, it can be entirely prevented by not compelling fowls to eat mouldy food and by keeping them away from mouldy litter.

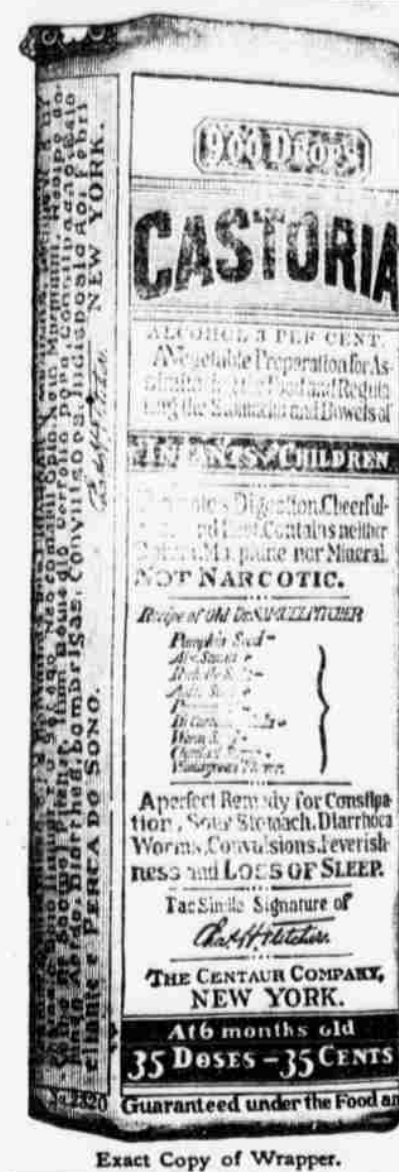
This is just one of the many poultry troubles that can be entirely avoided by feeding nothing but fresh, clean feed and keeping the pens and yards free from filth and moulds.

COAL MINED IN WYOMING.

United States Geological Survey Reports Value for 1913 of More Than \$11,500,000.

The production of coal in Wyoming in 1913 was 7,393,066 short tons, with a spot value of \$11,510,045, according to E. W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey. This production showed an increase of 24,942 short tons over 1912 in quantity, but a decrease of \$138,043 in value. This increase in value, however, is probably not an actual loss. The output from Sweetwater county, which produces nearly 40 per cent of the total, is derived largely from mines controlled by the Union Pacific Railroad, and this portion of the product is not commercial coal but is consumed entirely by the controlling interests. The placing of a value on it is purely arbitrary and does not represent market conditions. In Lincoln County, a large part of the production is also controlled by railroad interests, and this county also showed a slight decline in the average value, but in Sheridan County, whose product is chiefly commercial coal, there was a small advance. Conditions were generally satisfactory throughout the year, and not a single strike or lockout was reported. The troubles between operators and the miners' union in Colorado benefited Wyoming by an influx of labor from the Colorado fields and increased the demand for domestic coal from Kansas, Nebraska and northern Colorado.

In 1912 a new county, Lincoln, was carved out of Uinta County, and in 1913 the portion of Big Horn County in which



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coal is mined was made into Hot Springs County, Big Horn ceasing to be a coal-producing county.

Wyoming continues to maintain a high record for efficiency in the rate of production per man employed. The number of men employed in 1913 was 8,351 who worked an average of 232 days in the production of 7,393,066 tons of coal.

It is gratifying to record a decreased percentage in the production of "powder-mined" coal. In 1912, 3,180,067 tons, or over 40 per cent of the total was shot off the solid; in 1913 that part of the output amounted to 2,719,884 tons, or not quite 37 per cent. Another gratifying record made by Wyoming in 1913 was a decrease in the number of fatalities reported by the United States Bureau of Mines. In 1912 there were 34 deaths by accident and in 1913 there were 26, due to falls of roof, falls of coal, haulage-way accidents, etc. The record for the year was free of gas or dust explosions.

THE GROWTH AND COLOR CHANGES OF HAIR.

The attempt to find an illuminating account of the factors which may modify or determine the growth of hair will usually be a vain one. The older writers, who did not always hesitate to make dogmatic statements when they were required to produce a finished account, sometimes discussed the subject with considerable freedom. Not so the modern scientific author, who realizes that every sentence from his pen is likely to be subjected to the scrutiny and criticism of someone who has studied the topic at first hand. The general descriptions of the processes of growth have been satisfactory. Facts concerning these processes are permanent acquisitions of physiology, but they do not commonly rise to the level of practical problems. Why does or does not the hair grow in certain regions in certain individuals? What are the conditions contributory to growth? How are the natural changes in color brought about and what determines them?

Experimental studies in this field cannot readily be conducted on man. Certain facts are of course, matters of common observation. The beard grows anew after shaving, and this tonsorial practice is believed to stimulate the growth of the hair. Precisely why it does, is not clear. The beard is also said to grow more rapidly in summer.

If the pigment which produces the natural color of the hair is lacking, the hairs present a gray or white appearance. The silvery color may further be due to the presence of more or less air in the hair. To account for the blanching of the hair—the familiar accompaniment of old age and a phenomenon which frequently begins long before middle life is fairly concluded various views have been set forth at different times. The silvery gray appearance which is seen in aging persons is probably characterized to some extent by the occurrence of larger number of air cavities, and not by destruction of the pigment. Hair pigment can be destroyed only by the most vigorous chemical treatment. Dry hairs contain more air and therefore will appear somewhat lighter in color than moist ones; but black hair may be dried to the utmost without becoming white, and the hair of mummies dried through the centuries still show their pigment precisely as do fresh hairs.

The explanation of the familiar color changes of the hair is probably to be found not in a destruction of pigment already present, not in any bleaching of hairs already formed, but rather in a complete renewal of the hair. Pigmented hairs fall out and are replaced by unpigmented or white ones. The appearance of gray or white hair is therefore attributable to the formation of a new hair coat rather than by the alteration of the old one. Completely pigmented hairs never turn gray; they fall out. It is never the less observed that the process of pigment formation may cease during the development of a hair. In that event the tip will remain pigmented though the base appears white.

How are we to harmonize these statements, asks The Journal of the American Medical Association, with the many published records of hair having turned white suddenly as the presumable consequence of fright or other profound emotion? A careful study of the reputed instances has invariably shown that they were mythical. It is popularly related that Marie Antoinette grew gray during the night after she was condemned to be executed. It is true at her death her hair was gray; but her biographers all record that her hair had been gray long before the time of her death. It is also quite possible that the change in her hair while in prison was due to the fact that she did not have access to hair dyes and other toilet preparations. This may serve to illustrate the value of hearsay evidence and popular tradition.

The conspicuous changes which the color of the fur of certain species of animals undergoes at different seasons of the year, becoming white in the winter months, affords an opportunity of investigating this pronounced transformation seemingly so closely related to what is seen in advancing age in man. The studies of Schwabe have demonstrated that here too there is no alteration of the color of the summer fur. The dark hairs fall out as the season advances and white hairs grow in their place. No sudden changes are found when accurate observations are instituted.